dwelling units as per details given below. No loan has been sanctioned to the State for development of plots during the last three years:

	YEAR			
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	526.16	500.37	343.29	1369.82
Dwelling units constructed	427583	323173	148972	899728
Dwelling units upgraded	700	339	300	1339

(c) Working Group on Urban Housing for the Ninth Plan has projected housing shortage for urban and rural areas of Andhra Pradesh as 0.89 million and 1.21 million respectively for the year 2001. This has been projected on the basis of 1991 census data.

(d) and (e) Housing is a State subject. Under the National Housing and Habitat Policy, 1998, role of Government of India is that of an enabler rather than a builder. The Government of India in the National Agenda for Governance have declared 'Housing for All' as a priority area. Towards this end, the Agenda set a target of construction of additional 2 million houses (7 lakh in urban areas and 13 lakh in rural areas) every year. HUDCO has been assigned a target for construction of 29388 units in the urban areas and 44069 houses in the rural area every year in the State of Andhra Pradesh under this programme. Under the shelter component of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), a scheme launched for urban poor living in slums, an amount of Rs. 17.74 crore has been allocated for Andhra Pradesh.

Civic amenities in metropolitan cities

*415. SHRIMATI SHABANA AZMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in most of the slum areas of four metropolis, minimum civic amenities are not available;

(b) whether Government would consider fixing up yardstick of minimum civic amenities in slum areas proportionate to slum dwellers in each case; and

(c) whether Government would declare National Slum Development Policy and provide adequate funds to States?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) and (b) Slum Development is a State subject. The State Governments formulate specific plans, programmes and schemes for development of slums in various cities as per their priorities and make necessary provisions therefor in their respective State Plans. In 1972 a Central Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) was introduced to improve the living standards of slum dwellers by providing basic facilities such as Water Supply, Sewer, Storm water drains, Community baths, Community Latrines, Widening and paving of existing lanes, Street lighting and Community facilities. Certain norms for providing minimum basic facilities have also been prescribed under EIUS. The scope of EIUS scheme was enlarged in 1974 and the scheme was made as an integral part of the Minimum Needs Programme and was transferred to the State Sector in April, 1974. But the norms of minimum civic amenities for slums for water supply, sewer, drainage etc. have been kept in view in most slum improvement programmes as benchmark.

However, considering the fact that the conditions of urban slums in most of the cities/towns of the States were unsatisfactory, a programme known as National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was launched at the National level by the Government in August, 1996 to ameliorate the living conditions of the slum dwellers. Under this Programme, funds in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) are being provided to the States for provision of basic amenities such as water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights etc. for the benefit of the slum dwellers. Under this programme, funds are allocated by the Planning Commission on the basis of slum population of the State/Union Territory and are released to the States by the Ministry of Finance for the development of Urban Slums.

Besides, a new scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) has been launched by the Government in December, 2001 to provide shelter/shelter upgradation to the urban slum dwellers living below the poverty line, including economically weaker sections. This scheme

also has a component for providing community toilet facilities to the slum dwellers.

(c) National Slum Policy is under finalisation.

Expenditure on 24-Hour Satellite Channel Programmes

*416. SHRI INDRAMONI BORA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 9.5 crore was allocated for 24-hour Satellite Channel Programmes for commissioning, dubbing etc., for the year 2001-2002;

(b) if so, how much was spent during the year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a sum of Rs. 72.8 crore has been allocated for the year 2002-2003 for the above purpose; and

(d) if so, how much was spent upto June, 2002?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) The sum of Rs. 9.5 crores refers to the amount projected in the Special Package for the North-Eastern Region and Island Territories for additional expenditure expected to be incurred on commissioning of programmes, dubbing capsuling and packaging of programmes, royalty for obtaining multiple telecast rights for feature films etc. for the 24-hour North East Satellite Channel. Prasar Bharati has informed that a sum of Rs. 3,67,50,000/- (Rupees Three Crores Sixty Seven Lakhs Fifty Thousand) was allocated for commissioning of programmes for this Channel in the year 2001-2002 and that the entire amount was spent during the year. No allocations were made for dubbing, capsuling etc. during the year.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that a sum of Rs. 28.00 crores has been allocated in the year 2002-2003 for software, for the whole of the North-Eastern Region, out of which expenditure upto June, 2002 is Rs. 0.05 crores.